

**CBSE Test Paper - 03**  
**Chapter - 23 Challenges to Democracy**

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1. It is the dilemma we are facing regarding democracy: **(1)**
  - a. it is not understandable by many of the people
  - b. in principle democracy looks good but in practical it's not so good
  - c. it creates confusion among us
  - d. it never appreciates the efforts rightly
2. It is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world. **(1)**
  - a. Dictatorship
  - b. Monarchy
  - c. Democracy
  - d. Kingship
3. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out. **(1)**
  - a. communalist reforms
  - b. democratic reforms
  - c. federalist reforms
  - d. socialist reforms
4. The most important concern should be to increase and improve the quality of political participation by \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. Minority groups
  - b. Ordinary Citizens
  - c. Majority Citizens
  - d. Political groups
5. All the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called **(1)**
  - a. Democracy revival

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- b. democracy reform
  - c. political reform
  - d. democracy reform and political reform

6. Name the country where Suu Kyi spends more than 15 years in house arrest. **(1)**
7. Name the country where Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power? **(1)**
8. Name the person who becomes Prime Minister after Bolivia's water war and was a big supporter of water struggle. **(1)**
9. Which challenge to established democracies ensures more participation of women and minority groups in a democratic country? **(1)**
10. What is a democratic reform? Mention a few broad guidelines for devising political reforms in India. **(3)**
11. A challenge is an opportunity for progress. Support the statement with your arguments. **(3)**
12. What are the features of a good democracy? **(3)**
13. What are the things included in the challenges of expansion to a modern democracy? **(3)**
14. How can the countries facing the foundational challenge of making a transition to democracy set-up a democratic government? Suggest any three measures. **(5)**
15. Describe the expanded form of democracy in the modern world? **(5)**

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**Answer**

1.    b. in principle democracy looks good but in practical it's not so good  
      **Explanation:** "Democracy is seen good in principle but felt to be not so good in practice" :
  - i. In a democracy people expect to have their needs and expectations being cater after but because every country has a diverse culture and regions it is not possible to look after everyone's needs.
  - ii. Even though democracy is not simply rule by majority opinion, there are instances where the minority opinion is not taken into account for a general view.
2.    c. Democracy  
      **Explanation:** Democracy is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world.
3.    b. democratic reforms  
      **Explanation:** Generally, laws that seek to ban something are not very successful in politics. Laws that give political actors incentives to do good things have more chances of working. The best laws are those which empower people to carry out democratic reforms.
4.    b. Ordinary Citizens  
      **Explanation:** The most important concern should be to increase and improve the quality of political participation by ordinary citizens.
5.    b. democracy reform  
      **Explanation:** Generally all the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy are called 'democracy reform' or 'political reform'.
6. Myanmar
7. In China, Communist party adopts economic reforms but maintain monopoly over political power.

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8. Morales
  9. The challenge of expansion ensures more participation of women and minority groups in a democracy.
  10. Democratic reforms or political reforms are the suggestions or proposals about overcoming various challenges to democracy.  
Broad guidelines for devising political reforms in India are mentioned below:
    - i. Legal ways of reforming politics.
    - ii. The Right to Information Act
    - iii. Reforms through political practice.
    - iv. Implementation of reforms.
  11. A challenge is an opportunity for progress because:
    - i. A challenge is not just a problem. We usually call only those difficulties a "challenge" which are significant and which can be overcome.
    - ii. A challenge is a difficulty that carries within it an opportunity for progress.
    - iii. Once we overcome a challenge, we go up to a higher level than before. This is why we say that a challenge is an opportunity for progress.
    - iv. Legal challenges alone cannot overcome challenges to democracy like inequality, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, regionalism, casteism, communalism etc.
    - v. Legal constitutional changes and the cooperation of the citizens is the need of the hour.
  12. Features of a good democracy are mentioned below:
    - i. Rulers are elected by the people to take all decisions.
    - ii. Democracy ensures that rights are given to the citizens.
    - iii. Power sharing is the essential spirit of democracy and is shared between governments and social groups.
    - iv. Democracy provides constitutional rights that are not limited to the right to vote, stand in elections and form political organisations but also extends up to social and economic rights that it offers to its citizens.
  13. A. Most of the established democracies face the challenge of expansion.  
B. This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions.  
C. Ensuring greater power to local governments, an extension of the federal principle to all the units of the federation, the inclusion of women and minority groups, etc.,

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fall under this challenge.

- D. This also means that less and fewer decisions should remain outside the arena of democratic control.
- E. Most countries including India and other democracies like the US face this challenge.
- F. In India certain socio-economically backward groups have yet to get the political powers.

14. Democracy is the dominant form of government in the contemporary world. So a country which desires to adopt democracy should be ready to face challenges in the process. Democracy does not have a challenger but that does not mean that it does not face any challenge. A 'challenge' is a difficulty which carries within it an opportunity for progress.

Three major challenges are:

1. Foundational challenge is about making the transition to democracy and then instituting a democratic government. This involves bringing down the existing non-democratic regime, keeping military away from controlling the government and establishing a sovereign and functional state.

**Example:** Myanmar, Chile, Nepali

2. Challenge of Expansion is faced by most of the established democracies. This involves applying the basic principle of democratic government across all the regions, different social groups and various institutions. Ensuring greater powers to local governments, extension of federal principle to all the units of federation, inclusion of women and minority groups etc fall under this challenge.

Most countries including India and other democracies like the U.S. face this challenge.

3. **Deepening of democracy:** This involves strengthening of the institutions and practices of democracy, especially those that help people's participation and control. This attempts to bring down the control and influence of the rich and powerful people in making governmental decision.

15. Expanded form of democracy in the modern day world:

- i. A democratic Government is people's own Government. In Democracy rights are

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not limited to the right to vote, it also provides some social rights and economic rights to the citizens.

- ii. It is accountable, responsive and legitimate government.
- iii. It give respect to the voice of minority groups.
- iv. People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. They also believe that democracy is suitable for their country.
- v. Democracy's ability to generate its own support is itself an outcome that cannot be ignored.